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## MOUSSES ET COUP D'OEIL SUR LA FLORE BRYOLOGIQUE DES TERRES MAGELLANIQUES. PAR J. CARDOT.

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This is one of the scientific reports published under the auspices of the Belgian government on the antarctic Belgian expedition in 1897, 1898, and 1899, in a fine quarto work entitled, "Resultats du Voyage du S. Y, Belgica." The author had published a "Note preliminaire" in the Revue Bryologique t. 27, pp. 38-46 (1900), where he reports 26 species from the Strait of Magellan and Terra del Fuego, 5 of which are new, and 26 species from the Strait of Gerlache, 14 of which are new. In the final report before us both regions are credited each with 30 species. The Strait of Gerlache is between 64° and 65° S. Lat., and 61° and 62° W. long. and the the expedition spent in its exploration from Jan. 24th to Feb. 12th, 1898, making during that times 20 landings.

The final report now before us covers 48 pages of printed matter, illustrated by 14 plates executed in the author's superb style. Following are the 25 species and varieties figured: *Andreæa pycnotyla*, *A. pygmæa*. *A. depressinervis*, *Cynodontium Fuegianum*, *Dicranum Magellanicum*. *D. laticostatum*, *Ceratodon antarcticus*, *Webera cruda imbricata*, *W. nutans forma*, *Rhacomitrium flavescens*, *Orthotrichum antarcticum*, *Dissodon mirabilis*, *Webera Racovitzæ*, *Bryum imperfectum*, *B. inconnexum*, *B. austropolare*, *B. Gerlachei*. *B. amblyolepis*, *Pseudoleskea antarctica*. *Polytrichum subpiliferum*, *P. antarcticum*, *Brachythecium antarcticum*, *B. antarcticum cavifolium*, *Amblystegium densissimum*, and *Bryum inclinatum Magellanicum*.

The printed portion of this report, covering 48 pages, falls into three parts: 1. A Survey of the Moss-flora of the Magellanic Lands. 2. The Mosses of the Straight of Gerlache. 3. Systematic Catalogue of the Species of the Belgian Expedition.

In the last part the author supplements by full Latin descriptions the brief characterizations in the Revue Bryologique of 1900. The second part deals with the geographical affinities of this, the *first considerable* collection of antarctic mosses, J. D. Hooker in 1843 having brought back only 3 mosses from that far south latitude. These affinities are shown to be *less* close with the mosses of the Magellanic Lands in the latitude of southern S. America, than they are with the circumpolar moss flora of the northern hemisphere: as if these cold-region floras had been wedged apart, in geologic time, by the intrusion of the tropical and temperate zonal floras.

In the Magellanic Lands the author includes not only the territory of Patagonia and the islands included in Terra del Fuego but also the islands along the Pacific coast of S. America as far north as the Chonos Group in about 42° S. lat., and the Falkland Islands in the Atlantic Ocean. The number of species known from these lands including those of the present report is 227, four-fifths of which, curiously enough, are acrocarpous mosses. The first part of the report makes a detailed analysis of the geographical affinities, with interesting results, presenting with his discussion four lists as fol-

lows: 1. A list of 148 endemic species. 2. A list of 38 species common to them and to other parts of South America. 3. A list of 50 species common to them and to the islands of the South Pacific Ocean, including especially New Zealand, Tasmania and Kerguelen Island. 4. A list of 24 species common to them and to Kerguelen Island alone. A comparison of lists 2 and 3 impresses the fact that the Magellanic Flora has in fact greater affinities with the Pacific Islands than with the rest of South America.

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BEITRÆGE ZUR LAUBMOOSFLORA OSTGRŒNLANDS UND DER INSEL JAN MAYEN, BY P. DUSÉN, STOCKHOLM, 1899.

This is a "Bihang till Svenska Vet. Akad. Handlingar, Band 27, Afd. III. No. 1." It is in German, and comprises 71 pages of printed matter, and four plates. One of these constitutes the map of the region visited by the Swedish expedition in 1899 led by Dr. A. G. Nathorst, which covered the east coast of Greenland from about 70° to 75° N. Lat. The first part of the treatise deals principally with the ecological conditions at the 17 stations where the collections reported on were made. In the second part the author enumerates the 134 species collected. The determinations were made by Mr. Dusén, in cooperation with Mr. C. Jensen and Dr. H. W. Arnell, both able students of arctic mosses. For the sake of uniformity the nomenclature adopted is that of Lindberg in "Musci Scandinavici," which is also followed in other reports on arctic explorations.

While of great interest to American moss students in its entirety, this paper is especially valuable to them by reason of the elaboration of the genus Bryum by Dr. Arnell, including numerous helpful notes on some little known species, illustrative drawings, and five new species. Thus *Bryum obtusifolium* Lindb. is here for the first time fully described and figured, *B. teres* Lindb. is illustrated, *B. elegans elongatum* Arnell is described and the following five new species are described and figured: *B. subnitidulum* Arnell, *B. Dusenii* Arnell, *B. minus* Arnell, *B. Groenlandicum* Arnell and *B. Jan-Mayense* Arnell. JOHN M. HOLZINGER.

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GRIMMIA PACHYPHYLLA LEIBERG (1893). In his Mossflora of the Magellanic Lands in the "Resultats du Voyage du S. Y. Belgica," Mr. Cardot mentions a *Grimmia pachyphylla* C. M. Inquiry about this Grimmia, the publication of which must have antedated that of Leiberg's species, resulted in the generous information from Mr. Cardot that Gen. Paris in his "Index Bryologicus" had changed Leiberg's plant to *Grimmia Leibergii* Paris, but that since the publication of this second name of this Idaho moss, Dr. Brotherus had discovered that Carl Mueller's plant is an Andreæa. Now the question arose: Should Leiberg's first name be resumed for this Idaho plant, or, should Paris' name stand? Not having access to the "Paris Code" nor to the "Rochester Code of Botanical Nomenclature," I asked the judgment of my friend Dr. G B. Sudworth on this problem. The following is the statement of his view: "You have quite a puzzle; but it seems to me perfectly plain. *Grimmia pachyphylla* C. Mueller (1880-1890) becomes a synonym of Andreæa. *Grimmia pachyphylla* Leiberg (1893) falls with *G. pachyphylla* C. M. which is preoccupied as a synonym of Andreæa. According to the principles of the Paris Code *Grimmia Leibergii* Paris stands. The Rochester Code would also hold this name on the ground that *G. pachyphylla* Leiberg is a homonym and therefore inadmissible. In my judgment the Idaho plant can be maintained only as *G. Leibergii* Paris."

Since this is a matter of general interest to moss students the facts above stated are offered for publication. J. M. HOLZINGER.